

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

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J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the London Spectator.  
THE MURDERS OF RICCI AND DARNLEY.

TYTLER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.—The seventh volume of this work embraces a very short but eventful period of time, between Queen Mary's marriage with Darnley, in 1565, and the conclusion, in 1572, of the civil war in Scotland, which terminated in the ruin of her adherents, and consigned her to hopeless captivity and a violent death. No other period of similar duration in the annals of that country, blood-stained as they are, and marked with the fierce and sanguinary spirit of its people, is so thickly studded with occurrences of deep and tragic interest—occurrences, at the same time, so involved in obscurity, that it has long appeared impossible to penetrate their motives or even to ascertain their circumstances.—The controversy to which they have given rise, instead of bringing them to light, has rather buried them more deeply under their load; and the removal of the rubbish thus accumulated has now become the most difficult task of the historian. On these, however, as well as many other darkened spots of Scottish history, Mr. Tytler thrown the light of his unrewarded research and acute speculation; and the result of his labors in the present volume, as well as those which preceded it, has been in a very remarkable degree the discovery of truth; though there are still many things in the character and conduct of the Queen of Scots which have baffled his inquiries, and seem destined to remain in mystery forever.

Mr. Tytler in this, as in his previous volumes, has largely availed himself of the original correspondence and other documents preserved in the State Paper Office; a most important source of information neglected by former historians. He has, too, discovered much valuable matter in the British Museum, and in the archives of the House of Medici, preserved at Florence; and his access to such materials (as he himself says) has enabled him to add many new facts to the portion of Scottish history to which this volume relates, as well as to throw new light upon the proper inferences derivable from what had been already established. To those who are acquainted with the previous portion of this work, it is hardly necessary to say that his use of his materials is skilful, judicious, and satisfactory. He is cautious and discreet, never allowing his ardor for discovery, and love of the distinction to be thereby achieved, to make him forget what is due to the cause of truth. He puts the reader in possession of the means of judging as to the weight of his authorities, weighs them in the balance of rigorous examination, and points out where they are found wanting, in cases where a less scrupulous inquirer might have allowed them to pass current for the sake of the striking or startling nature of their results.

The murder of David Rizzio (or Riccio, as Mr. Tytler sees it proper to call him,) was perpetrated a few months after the Queen's marriage with Darnley. Mr. Tytler throws new light on the conspiracy which terminated in this savage act, and involves several parties in it, not previously implicated. He not only shows that Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, Cecil and Leicester, were made aware of the plot against the life of the poor Italian, and approved of it, but that it was known to and sanctioned by John Knox—in other words, that the great Scottish reformer was an *accessory before the fact* to a murder! The first movers of the conspiracy were Darnley himself, and his father the Earl of Lennox; but its execution was organized by the famous Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland; and it was he that succeeded in securing the countenance and support of Elizabeth and her ministers, and of the leading Protestant clergymen in Edinburgh. "They," says Mr. Tytler, "were in the deepest alarm at the moment. It was known that Mary had signed the Popish league; it was believed that Riccio corresponded with Rome; and there was no doubt that some measures for the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion were in preparation, and only waited for the parliament to be carried into execution. Having these gloomy prospects before their eyes, Knox and Craig, the ministers of Edinburgh, were made acquainted with the conspiracy; Bellenden, the justice clerk, Macgill the clerk register, the lairds of Brunston, Calder and Ormiston, and other leading men of that party, were at the same time admitted into the secret." Of this fact, now stated for the first time, the evidence brought forward by Mr. Tytler leaves us, we think, no doubt. That Knox was prompted entirely by religious zeal, unmixed with the worldly and selfish motives of those who must be called his confederates in this transaction, cannot be questioned; but it affords a melancholy picture of the age, that

a Christian pastor, of dauntless courage, exalted virtue and sincere piety—a man whose name his country will never cease to venerate—should have shared in a dark intrigue and an atrocious crime, his detected participation in which has fixed an indelible stain on his memory.

Mr. Tytler's narrative of the circumstances immediately preceding the murder of Riccio, and of the catastrophe itself, is very striking, and contains several circumstances not previously mentioned.

"Whilst these terrible designs were in preparation against her, some hints of approaching danger were conveyed to the Scottish Queen, but she imprudently disregarded them. Riccio, too, received a mysterious caution from Damiot, an astrologer whom he used to consult, and who bade him beware of the bastard—evidently alluding to George Douglas, the natural son of the Earl of Angus, and one of the chief conspirators; but he imagined that he pointed at Murray, then in banishment, and derided his apprehensions. Mean time, every thing was in readiness; a large concourse of the friends of the Reformed Church assembled in Edinburgh for the week of fast and humiliation; directions for prayer and sermons had been previously drawn up by Knox and the ministers; and the subjects chosen were such as seemed calculated to prepare the public mind for resistance, violence and bloodshed. They were selected from the Old Testament alone, and included, amongst other examples, the slaying of Oreb and Zeb, the cutting off the Benjaminites, the fast of Esther, the hanging of Haman—inculcating the duty of inflicting swift and summary vengeance on all who persecuted the people of God.

"On the 3rd March the fast commenced in the capital, and on the 4th Parliament assembled. It was opened by the Queen in person, and the Lords of the Articles having been chosen, the statute of treason and forfeiture against Murray and the banished Lords was prepared. This was on a Thursday, and on Tuesday in the following week the act was to be passed; but it was fearfully arrested in its progress.

"On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, when it was dark, the Earls of Morton and Lindsay, with a hundred and fifty men, bearing torches and weapons, occupied the court of the palace of Holyrood, seized the gates without resistance, and closed them against all but their own friends. At this moment Mary was at supper in a small closet or cabinet which entered from her bedchamber. She was attended by the Countess of Argyle, the Commendator of Holyrood, Beaton, Master of the Household, Arthur Erskine, Captain of the Guard, and her Secretary Riccio. The bedchamber communicated by a secret turnpike stair with the King's apartment below, to which the conspirators had been admitted; and Darnley, ascending this stairs, threw up the arras which concealed its opening in the wall, entered the little apartment where Mary sat, and casting his arm fondly round her waist, seated himself beside her at table. A minute scarcely passed when Ruthven, clad in complete armor, abruptly broke in. This man had just risen from a sick bed; his features were sunk and pale from disease, his voice hollow, and his whole appearance haggard and terrible. Mary, who was now seven months gone with child, started up in terror, commanding him to be gone; but ere the words were uttered, torches gleamed in the outer room, a confused noise of voices and weapons was heard, and the next moment George Douglas, Car of Faudonside, and other conspirators, rushed into the closet. Ruthven now drew his dagger, and calling out that their business was with Riccio, made an effort to seize him; whilst this miserable victim, springing behind the Queen, clung by her gown, and in his broken language called out 'Giustiza, Giustiza, sauvé ma vie, madame, sauve ma vie.' All was now uproar and confusion; and though Mary earnestly implored them to have mercy, they were deaf to her entreaties; the table and lights were thrown down; Riccio was stabbed by Douglas over the Queen's shoulder; Car of Faudonside, one of the most ferocious of the conspirators, held a pistol to her breast; and whilst she shrieked with terror, their bleeding victim was torn from her knees, and dragged, amidst shouts and execrations, through the Queen's bedroom to the entrance of the presence chamber. Here Morton and his men rushed upon him, and buried their daggers in his body. So eager and reckless were they in their ferocity, that in the struggle to get at him they wounded one another; nor did they think the work complete till the body was mangled by fifty-six wounds, and left in a pool of blood, with the King's dagger sticking in it, to show, as was afterwards alleged, that he had sanctioned the murder.

Nothing can more strongly show the ferocious manners of the times than an incident which now occurred. Ruthven, faint from sickness and reeking from the scene of blood, staggered into the Queen's cabinet, where Mary still stood distracted and in terror of her life. Here he threw himself upon a seat, called for a cup of wine, and being reproached for the cruelty of his conduct, not only vindicated himself and his associates, but plunged a new dagger into the heart of the unhappy Queen, by declaring that her husband had advised the whole. She was then ignorant of the completion of the murder, but suddenly one of her ladies rushed into the room and cried out that the victim was slain. "And is it so?" said Mary, with farewell tears, we must now think of revenge."

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1840.

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a Christian pastor, of dauntless courage, exalted virtue and sincere piety—a man whose name his country will never cease to venerate—should have shared in a dark intrigue and an atrocious crime, his detected participation in which has fixed an indelible stain on his memory.

The murder of the Queen's Italian favorite was soon followed by a darker and deeper tragedy—the murder of her husband. Mr. Tytler has done much to discover the intricacies which led to this atrocity, and the circumstances attending it; but it is remarkable that the *questio vexata* of Mary's share in the guilt still remains unresolved. His narrative, though he does not give an opinion, strengthens, we think, the presumption against her; but still it is only a presumption. It is well known that Mary's violent love for Darnley scarcely survived their marriage. It was followed by an estrangement which soon rose to hatred; and the hatred was mutual. The plot against the life of Riccio was only a part of a still deeper conspiracy, formed by Darnley and his father against the crown and life of the Queen herself; a fact which is not only proved by contemporary correspondence, but appears to have been strongly suspected by the Queen, who also became fully aware that her husband had been the sole instigator and contriver of Riccio's murder.

"The dreadful truth," says Mr. Tytler, "now broke upon her in all its sickening and heart rending force. She now understood for the first time that the King was the principal conspirator against her, the defamer of her honor, the plotter against her liberty and crown, the almost murderer of herself and her unborn child; he was convicted as a traitor and a liar, false to his own honor, false to her, false to his associates in crime. At this moment Mary must have felt, that to have leaned upon a husband whom she could trust, might, amid the terrible plots with which she was surrounded, have been the means of saving herself and her crown; but on Darnley she could never lean again. Can we wonder that her heart was almost broken by the discovery—that, to use the words of Melville, she should have loudly lamented the King's folly and unthankfulness, that she was compelled to withdraw from him all confidence, and in solitary bitterness to act entirely for herself?"

Their mutual aversion was not softened even by the birth of their son, and matters between them came to such an extremity that the faction, who by this time were meditating the death of Darnley, ventured to hint to Mary a scheme for putting an end to her sorrows—a scheme which, they darkly gave her to understand, involved not only the divorce, but the death of her worthless husband. The Queen commanded Murray, Bothwell and their associates, to abandon all thoughts of any such design: but the knowledge of it seems to have caused no diminution in her favor towards them, especially towards Bothwell, to whom, indeed, her infatuated attachment was already becoming apparent. It was not till Darnley was recovering from his sickness at Glasgow, that he was visited by the Queen with regard to his health and strong suspicions on the subject. In the course of their loving interview, Mary told him she had brought a litter to carry him to Craigmillar; whether he consented to go. But she had no sooner left him than he expressed his misgivings to Crawford, one of his servants. He asked this man what he thought of the Queen's taking him to Craigmillar? "She treats you Majesty," said Crawford, "too like a prisoner: why should you not be taken to one of your own houses in Edinburgh?"—"It struck me much the same way," said Darnley, "and I have fears enough: but, may God judge between us, I have her promise only to trust; but I shall go with her though she should murder me." He went with her accordingly; but was conveyed, not to Craigmillar, but to the lone house at the Kirk of Field—mean and insecure mansion. Here she treated him for some days with much apparent affection, and attended sedulously to his comforts. On the fatal night of the 9th of February, 1567, the Queen, after supper, suddenly remembered a promise to honor with her presence, the wedding of a favorite domestic in Holyrood, and left the house with her attendants. Bothwell obtained a divorce: the Queen, riding in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, was carried by him, with pretended violence but evident collusion, to his house at Dunbar: after living with him there for some time, they publicly entered Edinburgh together, with a cavalcade of guards and attendants; and in a few days afterwards the Queen married Bothwell in Holyrood, three months after the bloody death of her husband Darnley. The conduct of Craig, the celebrated colleague of Knox, on this occasion, is a sublime specimen of the dauntless courage of the Scotch Reformed priesthood of the period.

"Soon after, the King retired to his bedchamber. Since his illness there appeared to have been a great change in him. He had become more thoughtful, and thought had brought with it repentance of his former courses. He lamented there were few near him whom he could trust; and at times he would say that he knew he should be slain, complaining that he was hardly dealt with; but from these sorrows he had sought refuge in religion; and it was remarked that on this night, his last in this world, he had repeated the fifty-fifth Psalm, which he would often read and sing. After his devotions, he went to bed and fell asleep; Taylor, his page, being beside him in the same apartment. This was the moment seized by the murderers (who still lurked in the lower room) to complete their dreadful purpose; but their miserable victim was awoken by the noise of their false keys in the lock of his apartment, and, rushing down in his shirt and pelisse, endeavored to make

his escape; but he was intercepted and strangled, after a desperate resistance—his cries for mercy being heard by some women in the nearest house; the page was also strangled; and their bodies carried into a small orchard, without the garden wall, where they were found, the King in his shirt only, and the pelisse by his side. Amid the conflicting stories of the ruffians who were executed, it is difficult to arrive at the whole truth; but no doubt rests on the part acted by Bothwell, the arch conspirator. He had quitted the King's apartment with the Queen, and joined the festivities in the palace, from which about midnight he stole away, changed his rich dress, and rejoined the murderers, who waited for him at the Kirk of Field. His arrival was the signal to complete their purpose; the match was lighted, but burnt too slow for their matchless impatience, and they were stealing forward to examine it, when it took effect. A loud noise like the bursting of a thunder cloud awoke the sleeping city: the King's house was torn in pieces and cast into the air, and the assassins, hurrying from the spot under cover of the darkness, regained the palace. Here Bothwell had scarcely undressed and gone to bed, when the cry arose in the city, that the Kirk of Field had been blown up and the King murdered. The news flew quickly to Holyrood; and a servant rushing into his chamber, imparted the dreadful tidings. He started up in well feigned astonishment, and shouted 'treason!' He was joined next moment by Huntly, a brother conspirator, and immediately these two noblemen, with others belonging to the Court, entered the Queen's apartments, when Mary was made acquainted with the dreadful fate of her husband. She was horror-struck, shut herself up in her bedchamber, and seemed overwhelmed with sorrow.

"The murder had been committed on Monday, about two in the morning; and when the day broke, multitudes crowded to examine the Kirk of Field. Any lengthened scrutiny, however, was not permitted; for Bothwell soon repaired to the spot with a guard, and the King's body was carried to a neighboring house, where it lay till it was produced before the Privy Council. In the brief interval, however, it had been noted that the bodies, both of Darnley and his page, were unscathed by fire and powder, and that no blood wound appeared on either."

Mary's grief was of brief endurance; she roused the public indignation by her apathy and remissness in bringing the murderers to justice; and though Bothwell was loudly accused by the general voice, he continued in high favor, and enjoyed the most familiar intercourse with her. "It did not escape attention," says Mr. Tytler, "that scarce two weeks after her husband's death, while in the country and in the city all were shocked at the late occurrences, and felt them as a stain upon their national character, the court at Seton was occupied in gay amusements. Mary and Bothwell would shoot at the butts against Huntly and Seton; and on one occasion, after winning the match, they forced these lords to pay the forfeit in the shape of dinner at Tranent!" Conduct so shameless was sufficient to warrant the blackest suspicions. Bothwell, meanwhile, appeared in the streets of Edinburgh surrounded by guards and sometimes accompanied by the Queen; whilst his fierce deportment and looks were calculated to intimidate the people and to suppress inquiry. And when at length his trial could no longer be evaded, it was so conducted as to be a mere farce—an impudent mockery of justice. It was at a subsequent period, when Mary had fallen from her high estate and Bothwell was an outlawed exile, that the inferior actors in the bloody deed met their just reward.

Bothwell's acquittal was reprobated by the people, whose indignation was heightened by rumors of an intended divorce between Bothwell and his wife. Even in the public streets and in the Queen's presence, the popular feeling was loudly expressed; and the market women, as she passed, would cry out, "God preserve your Grace, if you are sackless of the King's death!" Unrestrained, however, by any consideration of decency, undeterred by fear of consequences, Mary gave a loose to her infatuated and guilty passion for her husband's murderer. Bothwell obtained a divorce: the Queen, riding in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, was carried by him, with pretended violence but evident collusion, to his house at Dunbar: after living with him there for some time, they publicly entered Edinburgh together, with a cavalcade of guards and attendants; and in a few days afterwards the Queen married Bothwell in Holyrood, three months after the bloody death of her husband Darnley. The conduct of Craig, the celebrated colleague of Knox, on this occasion, is a sublime specimen of the dauntless courage of the Scotch Reformed priesthood of the period.

"The Church was ordered to proclaim the bans of the Queen's marriage. This they peremptorily refused. Craig, one of the ministers, Knox being now absent, alleged as his excuse, that Mary had sent no written command; and stated the common report that she had been ravished and kept captive by Bothwell. Upon this the Justice Clerk brought him a letter signed by the Queen herself, asserting the falsehood of such a story, and requiring his obedience. He still resisted; demanded to be confronted with the parties; and in presence of the Privy Council, where Bothwell sat, this unfeared minister laid to his charge the

dreadful crimes of which he was suspected, strangled, after a desperate resistance—his cries for mercy being heard by some women in the nearest house; the page was also strangled; and their bodies carried into a small orchard, without the garden wall, where they were found, the King in his shirt only, and the pelisse by his side. To the accusation of buying his vote. We record the confession of the Troy print that the attempt has been made by men of its party, and take this occasion to express our satisfaction that by their own admission it has not succeeded with our Irish population.

ALGIERS.

A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle writes:

The country all round Algiers is delightful, and the French are doing extraordinary works, fortifications, road making, and public buildings. There is a great deal of business doing, principally for the army; imports of all kinds of provision, and the necessities of life, &c., as the country will not supply one quarter the demand; consequently every thing is very dear. Beef and mutton are seven pence per pound, which is double the price of any other port in the Mediterranean. The town is a very curious specimen of Arab and Moorish taste in architecture, and decorations, to describe which would be very difficult. One-fourth of the old town is pulled down, and grand houses, shops, and hotels rebuilt by the French. Many have made large fortunes by buying old and building new.

There are upwards of 70,000 soldiers in the country, 10,000 of whom are in hospitals.

Great numbers die of fatigue and starvation.

When they march, they have above one hundred weight to carry, which in a burning sun is dreadful.

They are fighting and skirmishing night and day, and at times within four miles of this place.

It is a war of extermination; no quarter is given on either side.

The Arabs have a tuft of hair on the back part of their heads, by which they believe Mahomet takes them up to heaven, when slain in battle. They believe they cannot go to heaven if their heads are cut off. This fact the French have found out, and it has been a common sight to see horse soldiers come into the town with the heads of Arabs hanging to the horses; the barbarous custom, I am informed, is to be discontinued. I have seen Marshal Vallee, who has a strong resemblance to the Duke of Wellington. Since the first invasion, about ten years ago, there have been about 50,000 French soldiers slain. For a considerable time past, there have upwards of 1000 soldiers arrived every week: very few return except invalids.

The large sum of £20,000 sterling is sent every week to pay the army. This is but a small portion of the expenses, as all contracts are paid by the Government in Paris, which must be very considerable.

In saying that the Irish naturalized citizens generally voted against the whig ticket, and that even in cases where they had been kindly aided by them, with special reference to the election, when the contest came on they have gone to the polls and voted the locofoco ticket. There is method, system in this, not merely hero, but doubtless in other portions of the State.

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# THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

**FIRE.**—The bagging factory of Messrs. Ater & Boswell took fire on Tuesday, about 7 o'clock, and was totally consumed. The loss is very considerable, but we have not been able to ascertain the precise amount. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

**POPULATION OF LEXINGTON.**—The census for 1840 has been completed, so far as our city is concerned, and we have been kindly furnished by the Marshal with the following particulars:

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| White Males,       | 2,094 |
| Do. Females,       | 2,041 |
| Total whites,      | 4,135 |
| Free black males,  | 191   |
| Do. do. females,   | 213   |
| Total free blacks, | 404   |
| Slaves—males,      | 1,282 |
| Do. females,       | 1,202 |
| Total slaves,      | 2,484 |
| Total population,  | 7,023 |

**ALL WRONG.**—There has been much speculation as to the cause of General Garrison's visit to Kentucky at this particular time—some have supposed that it was for the purpose of enjoying fully his triumph over Mr. Clay, others that it originated in a desire for a little exercise after his long confinement at North Bend during the canvass; by others it has been thought that private business and a desire to visit old acquaintances was the real reason. The Advertiser feels confident that the visit originated in a wish to see Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe, and concert with him the policy of the coming administration, and certain preparatory political arrangements. But they are all wrong—the General's visit springs from a motive of personal convenience. His extreme reluctance to write letters has been quite conspicuous throughout the canvass, and that duty has principally devolved upon a "confidential committee." Since the close of the canvass, it is supposed that the committee have been dismissed, and that the General has resumed the care of his own correspondence. Well, as soon as it became probable that he would be elected, he was overwhelmed with applications for office, particularly from Kentucky, and it is believed that he has visited our state for the purpose of saving the labor of writing, by collecting all the office seekers together in squads at Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. &c., and replying to their applications verbally. This is a bright thought, for which he is entitled to much credit. But when he compares the small number of offices at his disposal, with the immense swarm of applicants, he will be apt to exclaim with the disciple, "here are but five loaves and two fishes, and what are they among so many?"

**THE RECEPTION.**—The military companies of our city, and a large number of our citizens, turned out on Tuesday last, and proceeded to the city limits to receive General Garrison, of whose arrival previous notice had been published. He was there addressed by General Combs, to whom he replied in a few brief remarks. The troops and citizens present then formed in procession and escorted Gen. H. through the principal streets of the city, to the mansion of Dr. Dudley, with whom he takes up his residence while here.

The reception was pretty well got up; the military made a very splendid appearance, and performed their parts with an accuracy which did great credit to their discipline. The Marshals and the members of the Committee of Reception were active in the discharge of their duties, and the whole affair passed off very creditably. It was just exactly what the getters up of it deserved it should be—a party triumph. It was intended that the Democracy should feel their defeat as much as possible, and that the whigs should enjoy their triumph to the fullest extent.

**A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.**—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procreation of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday, Joaquina Favento, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old salt, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the Court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate Constellation during the last war, and, no doubt did the State some service.

"And," said the Judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the Constitution"—

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the *Constellation*—the *Constellation*—fine ship, very fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate Constellation!—*Picayune*.

**A CURIOSITY.**—We met with a whig the other day, residing within the limits of Fayette, who said he was not an applicant for the appointment of Post Master of this city. He is decidedly the greatest curiosity of the season.

A white man has been sold at Camden, S. C. for four years, for the support of an illegitimate child. His wife bought him in for one dollar. The strongest instance of forgiveness of which we ever heard.

## THE FORGERY.

Just before the election, the Cincinnati Republican announced, that it had received in a letter from New York, a printed slip, purporting to be an Emancipator Extra, containing a correspondence between General Garrison and Messrs. Tappan, Leavitt, and Dresser, in which the General is made to talk abolition-wise, and in consequence of which, Mr. Levitt proclaims that the following week, he will take down Mr. Birney's name, and put up that of Gen. Garrison, &c. &c. The whole affair was executed so awkwardly, that it could scarcely deceive anybody. Nevertheless, the Republican, greatly agitated, affirmed that it was a foul falsehood, and the General himself, came out in solemn style, denying that he had ever written any such thing; at the same time writing to the conductors of the Louisville Journal, authorising them to pronounce it a base forgery. Now, that the whole matter was a ridiculous forgery, we had no doubt, but who were the originators? this was the question. Did it originate with the democrats of New York, or the whigs in Cincinnati? We knew not, but doubted and said nothing about it. At last the Emancipator receives word of its "Extra" for the first time through the Cincinnati Gazette, and of course, endorses its denial of the reality of said correspondence. "At the same time," it says, "we cannot conceal our suspicions, that the handbill itself was concocted in Cincinnati, for the very purpose of being contradicted—for the sake of a reaction at the south;" and it then adds, "we have received from the New Era office a full denial that any such slip was ever sent from there. Will the Cincinnati Gazette please to give the name of the New York correspondent, who know so well where the Extra came from? We have examined the papers from all parts of the country, and do not find that another copy has been seen or heard of, except the one which brought forth General Garrison's grave disclaimer." Nor do we. Not a Southern exchange of ours seems to know anything of it, except through the Cincinnati Republican. Strange too that the New York correspondent should not have exposed the forgery also in New York! The Republican would do well to give the name of this individual.

We extract the above from the Philanthropist of the 18th instant, for the purpose of drawing General Garrison's attention to it. We also have attentively watched our exchange papers since the appearance of the alleged forgery, but have never been able to discover a trace of a single copy of the forged Emancipator Extra, except the one which the General says he received from a friend, in a letter post marked New York. It cannot have escaped the General's attention that a democratic press (the New Era) has been charged with counterfeiting the Emancipator, and that the democratic party generally has been charged with an intention of profiting by the forgery. It is now evident but a single copy has been used—it was sent to the General for the purpose of being contradicted, and of casting odium upon his political opponents. Beyond all contradiction the whole affair was a piece of trickery, got up for electioneering purposes—it is also evident that whigs alone were concerned in it, and whigs alone have profited by it.

It is due to truth and justice that the authors of this infamous trick should be exposed, and we now call upon General Garrison for the name of his friend in New York, from whom he received the forged copy of the Emancipator Extra, containing the forged correspondence between himself and Arthur Tappan and others. And we now tell him that if he refuses this justice to the democratic party, suspicion will be very apt to fasten upon himself, and that many will believe that he was a party to the trick. Come, let us have the name of the gentleman in New York who sent you the first and only copy of the forged Extra ever heard of in the West or elsewhere.

**A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.**—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procreation of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday, Joaquina Favento, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old salt, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the Court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate Constellation during the last war, and, no doubt did the State some service.

"And," said the Judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the Constitution"—

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the *Constellation*—the *Constellation*—fine ship, very fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate Constellation!—*Picayune*.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

### KENTUCKY—OFFICIAL.

| Harrison.     | Van Buren. |
|---------------|------------|
| Adair,        | 518        |
| Allen,        | 410        |
| Anderson,     | 292        |
| Bracken,      | 712        |
| Bourbon,      | 1126       |
| Boone,        | 843        |
| Butler,       | 258        |
| Bullitt,      | 465        |
| Barren,       | 1216       |
| Bath,         | 605        |
| Breathitt,    | 159        |
| Breckinridge, | 989        |
| Clay,         | 438        |
| Campbell,     | 355        |
| Carroll,      | 359        |
| Clarke,       | 1001       |
| Christian,    | 1050       |
| Cumberland,   | 567        |
| Caldwell,     | 687        |
| Calloway,     | 201        |
| Casey,        | 392        |
| Carter,       | 163        |
| Clinton,      | 314        |
| Daviess,      | 690        |
| Estill,       | 459        |
| Edmonson,     | 209        |
| Fayette,      | 1435       |
| Franklin,     | 656        |
| Fleming,      | 1142       |
| Floyd,        | 233        |
| Garrard,      | 1026       |
| Greenup,      | 599        |
| Green,        | 766        |
| Grant,        | 354        |
| Gallatin,     | 326        |
| Grayson,      | 445        |
| Graves,       | 304        |
| Harrison,     | 741        |
| Henderson,    | 616        |
| Hardin,       | 1342       |
| Harlan,       | 438        |
| Hickman,      | 393        |
| Hopkins,      | 654        |
| Henry,        | 807        |
| Hart,         | 499        |
| Hancock,      | 214        |
| Jefferson,    | 3110       |
| Jessamine,    | 652        |
| Kenton,       | 518        |
| Knox,         | 690        |
| Lewis,        | 523        |
| Livingston,   | 632        |
| Lincoln,      | 922        |
| Logan,        | 1223       |
| Lawrence,     | 335        |
| Laurel,       | 406        |
| Mason,        | 1556       |
| Marion,       | 698        |
| Mercer,       | 1145       |
| Madison,      | 1388       |
| Montgomery,   | 625        |
| Monroe,       | 478        |
| McCracken,    | 388        |
| Morgan,       | 260        |
| Meade,        | 646        |
| Muhlenburg,   | 652        |
| Nelson,       | 1208       |
| Nicholas,     | 627        |
| Ohio,         | 552        |
| Owen,         | 454        |
| Oldham,       | 465        |
| Pike,         | 170        |
| Pendleton,    | 257        |
| Pulaski,      | 738        |
| Perry,        | 185        |
| Russell,      | 504        |
| Rockcastle,   | 467        |
| Scott,        | 729        |
| Shelby,       | 1570       |
| Simpson,      | 453        |
| Spencer,      | 472        |
| Trigg,        | 455        |
| Trimble,      | 284        |
| Todd,         | 705        |
| Union,        | 484        |
| Woodford;     | 723        |
| Wayne,        | 579        |
| Whitley,      | 439        |
| Warren,       | 997        |
| Washington,   | 697        |
|               | 58,489     |
|               | 32,616     |
| Majority,     | 25,873     |

## THE ABOLITION TICKET.

Since the formation of parties in this country, few schemes have been concocted showing more completely the absorbing object of Federal aim than their contemptible union with this party. Power and its patronage, the love of office, and the aching desire for the emoluments of station, were the moving springs of the unnatural coalition. We did not suppose such motives strong enough to influence the stubborn nature of Federalism to the extent necessary to the formation of the most perfect union which seems to have been consummated throughout the North and West. Men differing totally upon all the legitimate questions of public policy, by nature as dissimilar, and apparently as incapable of close union, as oil and water, have, aided by the unnatural influences of corporate funds and foreign gold, so unblushingly used and sparingly lavished since the visit of Mr.

Webster to the Barings of London, acted throughout with all the perfect harmony to be expected of men embarked in a common cause, and devoted entirely to the success of its principles. In Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania the Abolition ticket has scarce been heard of. In Ohio, from the returns published in the National Intelligencer, we do not learn that it received a solitary vote. From the reports which we have received, but one vote in Franklin, and nine only in the strong Abolition county of Muskingum, are mentioned, while all our letters inform us that the Abolitionists have rushed to the support of the Harrison electoral ticket with a zeal bordering upon fury.

Abolition gave him the nomination for President at Harrodsburg, furnished the efficient power which turned the scale against the democracy of the North and West, which filled the ballot boxes; and if the South has now unfortunately fallen in the snare, the day which places General Garrison in the Executive chair will be hailed by them as an Abolition jubilee. No doubt thousands of the Southern whigs hate and dread the fell spirit of this fanaticism,

and would not, for the vain hope of attaining some personal distinction amid the confusion produced by its uncontrollable raging, associate with it, and warm it into effectual life by securing its permanent triumph.—The spirit of Abolition is not of a nature to be checked or tamed by kindness in the hour of victory. It is childishness alone which leads to a hope of guiding or soothing a fanaticism which, in the delirium of its most sober and reflecting moments, seeks success only by breaking through all forms of law, and, in violation of the sacred compromises of the Constitution, would hurl its incendiary brand into the happy abodes of our Southern brethren.

The unnatural compact has cherished a serpent with fangs peculiarly adapted to strike with fatal results deeply into the domestic policy of the South. To the North and West the injury will be less disastrous. The defeat which the Democracy has sustained, and the triumph which the moneyed power and federalism have won, (if won,) will be but temporary. The democracy of the free States have principles to contend for which remain yet sacred. The party is untarnished by fraud and crime, and the shafts of Abolition will fall harmless at their feet. They are barbed, but yet unstained by any virus which is fatal to their peace or their domestic institutions. What would be the condition of the South should they assume the attitude of a neutral, who feeling that his ally has been unfaithful to his own interests, withdraws his opposing force, and offers to the invader an unmolested passage through his own peaceful territory. They might possibly tranquillize their local feuds, by leaving the question of domestic servitude to the defence of those whose all is suspended upon the issue, and thereby regain their lost ascendancy in the councils of the nation. Should the Northern Democracy assume this attitude, we cannot find language adequate to the just expression of our fears for the result. Friends of your country, Democrats of the North, do not do it. Such a triumph would be inglorious, humiliating. If you have been abandoned, if you have been sacrificed to the cause of your brethren, still you have labored in the defence of righteous principles. You have performed a public duty, which you owed to the patriotic fathers, who bequeathed us this glorious Union. It is still worth defending as the last, the proudest hope of the friends of Republican freedom. If the South has done wrong, it is no cause why you should prove recreant to the calls of duty. If the party interested has abandoned the field, and left you to be slaughtered by their most deadly foe, whose onward progress you have heretofore firmly and steadfastly impeded, it is because they were deluded and cheated—because they have been betrayed and cajoled, and knew not what they did.—*Globe*.

**FREE BANKING.**—No nation has had a more instructive experience on the subject of currency than the United States. One scheme of banking after another has been tried, with the same result, an utter failure. The plan of a National Bank has been found to be inconsistent with the prosperity, morals and liberties of the country. Banks created by the States, under a vast variety of regulations, have failed in accomplishing the prime object of their creation, that of furnishing a sound and equitable circulating medium. There is, therefore, no other resort but to leave the business of discounting and circulating notes where almost all other kinds of business are left, to the control of individual sagacity and enterprise. It is a gross mistake to suppose the interposition of the legislature to be more necessary here, than in other branches of trade. On this point let the following observations suffice:

1. Charters of incorporation, apart from political objections, are an endorsement, by the State, of the solvency and character of the corporators, which gives a fictitious value to their issues over and above what is due to them on account of their real and personal worth. This enables them to force more money into circulation than the natural wants of society require, and thus facilitates the fatal tendency to excessive speculation.

2. Every capitalist has a natural right to dispose of his property and his credit in the manner he thinks best, provided he does not infringe the equal rights of others; and, according to the acknowledged principles of free trade, while promoting his own advantage is most likely to advance the interest of the community at large.

3. Under a free system, men of known worth and wealth only could establish confidence enough to procure a free circulation for their bills.

4. Such men are the best qualified, having a great interest at stake, to decide upon the claims of men applying to them for accommodations.

5. Banking would be more precisely adjusted to the business of the country, because there would be fewer inducements to, and no opportunity for, excessive issues—personal liability and interest lessening the former, and unlimited competition destroying the latter. And—

6. The greater part of the ordinary circulation would consist of the metals, while paper would be appropriated to its rightful sphere, the heavier transactions of trade. These principles, too briefly stated perhaps, to be apprehended in all their force, we hold to be no less important than correct, and are destined to a general adoption by society, if not through the power of reasoning, by the compulsion of circumstances. Artificial modes of business—and what can be more artificial than our systems of Banking?—inevitably lead to vicissitudes and calamities that prepare the way for more natural arrangements. The long series of terrific explosions to which our commerce has been exposed, cannot close while the chief cause is permitted to remain. That cause is the attempt to regulate, through the awkward contrivances of legislation, what left to itself would work as smoothly and beneficially as the unperverted mechanism of the human system. The interference of quacks and bunglers is the signal for derangement.—*Democratic Review for October*.

From the Democratic Review.

### ADAM SMITH.

The advent of Adam Smith, in 1776, like the rising of the sun, dissipated the clouds that had been gathered in the twilight of economical science. To his great work on the Wealth of Nations is the glory due of having demonstrated the errors of his forerunners, and of erecting a system of truth and

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.  
RUSSIAN MILITARY REVIEW.  
It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following interesting and graphic account, given by an officer of our army, who was present, of a Russian military review:

"Four days of our time in Russia were spent at the camp of Krasnoe Selo, sixteen miles from St. Petersburg. On our arrival, we were invited to assist in the manoeuvres which would take place in the three following days. Accordingly, next morning we were presented to his Imperial Majesty in the field; then taken to the chateau, attended divine service with the Imperial family and staff, surrounded by 50,000 military worshippers; rode through the different camps; saw the Emperor inspect the officers of regiments, and exercise those of the cavalry in riding, giving point, charging, &c. at full speed; attended the evening hymn and prayers at retreat, and went to bed to reflect upon the novel and imposing ceremonies and exercises of the Russian army in camp.

"The next day was particularly interesting; all the artillery, one hundred and twenty-eight pieces, being in the field manoeuvring and firing at targets—six of the batteries being of horse artillery, and two of those being of twelve pounder guns, and twenty-four howitzers, and drawn by eight horses each. The firing from this immense field train was indeed grand, and the effect, with round, canister, and shells, was destructive to the targets, which we examined at the close of the manoeuvres.

"The next day was a cavalry day, including the horse artillery, and, with them, amounting to fifteen thousand men, four regiments of cuirassiers, four of dragoons, two of hussars, two of lancers, (Cossacks), besides squadrons of Circassians, Persians, &c. &c.

"The last day the whole army of thirty-six thousand infantry, and cavalry and artillery, making over fifty thousand, were on the field at 7 o'clock, A. M. and the Emperor, commanding in person, commenced and executed a series of splendid manoeuvres, bringing the entire force into action, and deciding the (imaginary) battle by a grand charge by the infantry and four thousand cuirassiers. These manoeuvres commenced by sending in advance skirmishers of Cossacks, who, being attacked, kept up a spirited fire, and, by their bugles, asked for reinforcements. Lancers were despatched to their aid, and the enemy temporarily checked and driven back. In turn this advanced party was repulsed, and reinforced by some regiments of dragoons; the infantry regiments (three thousand strong each) meantime all in motion from different points toward the scene of attack. As the regiments arrive in column of attack they deploy, form line of battle, and support the cavalry, which fall back, or fight on the flanks.

The attack finally becomes general along the whole line of two miles, the infantry firing, changing position charging; the horse artillery establishing batteries with the rapidity of light cavalry, and hurling its thunder at the enemy in fine style. The reserve is at length brought forward by the Grand Duke Michael, forms in column of attack in the rear of the first line, which retires through the intervals of the new line; the reserve charge with the heavy cavalry, and victory is the result of four hours' incessant and most splendid manoeuvring.

"The morning was a most beautiful one; the troops (all Imperial Guards) in their finest condition—the twenty thousand horses on the field all picked, choice, high bred animals—the artillery new, with green carriages and burnished guns, glittering in the sun like gold. The brilliancy of the cuirasses and helmets and Russian eagles, the polished arms, the plumes of all colors—the four or five hundred musicians with their bright brass drums, trumpets, and horns—the picturesque Cossacks and Circassians, and their little, foal-tailed horses, looking like so many Pawnees—all formed a scene exceedingly beautiful and imposing. A review followed the manoeuvres, the regiments filing off before the Emperor in columns of one hundred front."

Phila. Pennsylvanian.

From the Hampden (Mass.) Post.

AGRICULTURE—THE CROPS.  
The Philadelphia Public Ledger, a neutral paper in politics, and an excellent one, concludes an interesting article on the crops with the following important information, particularly important to the agriculturalist.

"To show the rapid increase of our agriculture, we offer the following aggregates of production for the last five years, including the present. In 1836, the value of the aggregate was \$280,000,000; in 1837 \$327,000,000; in 1838, \$383,000,000; in 1839, \$442,000,000; in 1840, estimated from returns thus far received, \$592,000,000.—During this period, the currency was continually expanding till 1839, and for this some allowance is to be made, and yet, during the present year, a period of contraction, the value, and consequently the quantity of produce, far exceed that of either former year; and that of 1836, by nearly two-thirds. During the same period, the value of bread stuffs was in 1833, \$160,000,000; in 1837, \$200,000,000; in 1838, \$235,000,000; in 1839, \$294,000,000; in 1840, \$375,000,000. This is more than doubling in five years. Our readers will remember that 1837 was called a year of scarcity; and we admit that the crops suffered in certain districts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. But we then insisted that the aggregate production exceeded that of any preceding year, and now offer the returns in proof of an assertion which was then denied by superficial thinkers, and the interested speculators who employed them. The produce of 1837, that year of scarcity, exceeded that of 1836 by \$40,000,000 in value, or 25 per cent of the whole. Our country has no reason to apprehend scarcities. High prices and artificial scarcities have existed, but they were the work of speculation, wielding the instrument of mischief to all real prosperity, an expansive currency."

In another article on the same subject, the Ledger remarks:

"THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the reduction of all prices through the present contraction of our very vicious paper currency, the value of our crops for exceeds that of any former year. This is caused by increasing production; for while old lands continue to be cultivated, and to be rendered, at least in the Northern and Middle States, more productive by improvements in agriculture, large tracts of new lands are annually cleared and brought under the plow; and while our native population increases with all the rapidity caused by abundant means of subsistence and comfort, large numbers of cultivators and other producers are constantly arriving from Europe. If our country can be relieved from the nightmare of vicious legislation, nothing can prevent it from being the most productive country in the world. With abundance of fertile land, of which hundreds of millions of acres have never received a plough, and with an enterprising and intelligent population, entirely removed from all danger of the commotions which disturb and defeat other countries, our country ought to be the greatest in the world for the exportation of agricultural produce. It already furnishes employment for a large portion of European manufacturers, by means of the cotton crop; and it might and ought to feed a large portion of them by means of the grain crop.

The total value of the agricultural and other produce of the present year is about \$592,000,000. Of this, the consumption at home will be about \$492,000,000, which leaves about \$100,000,000 for exportation. To this must be added the surplus of the last and former years, which is not less than \$150,000,000. Here, then, we have \$250,000,000 in value of agricultural and other produce, exclusive of manufactures, for the present stock of exchangeable value, and \$190,000,000 of the surplus of the present, which is annually increasing."

LITHOTRITY.—One of the most important improvements of modern surgery, is that known by the name of "Lithotomy," by which the stone is removed from the bladder by mechanical efforts only, and in the greater number of cases, with much less pain and danger than by any of the other means resorted to in similar cases. M. Civiale de Paris, was the first to bring this method of cure successfully into practice, and it has already come to be regarded by enlightened and expert surgeons, as the rule, rather than the exception, in the treatment of the distressing affliction to which we refer. Others, it is said, prior to Civiale's having perfected the art of removing calcareous concretions, had made comparative approaches to it, but it was left to that great man to place it upon its present foot, by the completion of the requisite instruments, and by laying down the rule of action, which at this time, is so extensively followed both in Europe and America.

The surgeons of this country have of late years paid considerable attention to Civiale's mode of operating, particularly those of Philadelphia, and it may not be uninteresting to mention that a few days since, at the Dispensary of the Philadelphia College, in the presence of the class attending the Clinique of that Institution, Professor George McClellan, by means of lithotomy, removed at a few sittings, a stone of an inch in diameter from a man of middle age, without material pain or inconvenience to the patient, who before had been entirely incapacitated for active exercise, but is now restored to health and usefulness.

The ladies, too—kind, dear souls—especially those who have been foremost in getting up Tippecanoe pic nicks and working Harrison banners—to them, washing day will come but once a year, and then all wreathed in smiles; if they cast their eyes upon labor saving-soap their clothes will be clean, and their ironing done for a twelve-month to come! Their children, which have squalled and cried for years past, will do no more, but will now—following the example of grown up children for some months past—make Tippecanoe melody from morn to night!

That young man with his slick dress, his satin-beaver hat, his gold safety chain, his cigar in his mouth and cane in his hand—that young man is a most useful citizen, and will make a thousand dollars a day, provided he can speculate right in village lots!

That young lady, too, at the piano, who has been brought up in happy ignorance of the duties of domestic life—who cannot boil a pudding, darn a stocking or sweep out a room, will make a valuable wife for an industrious, prudent young man!

These will be some of the fruits of Harrison and "better times!" There are many others, "too numerous to mention," which must follow the late extraordinary contest. Let every one make the most of them. You and I, good reader, must come in for them, and be number one.

From the Vicksburg Whig of Nov. 3.

STEAM BOATS BURNED.

We find the following account of the burning of the steam boats Empress and Monarch, in the New Orleans Bulletin of Friday:

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the steamboat Empress, bound for St. Louis and ready to start. She was lying at the foot of Gravier street—the steam boat Rienzi, Oceana, &c. lying in the same tier. It was thought advisable to cut the Empress adrift, which was accordingly done. She then drifted with the current and was urged by the wind towards the opposite side of the river, and unfortunately brought up along side of the steam boat Monarch, (recently launched, after having undergone thorough repairs,) and we regret to state, that in a few minutes the Monarch caught fire and burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the hull of the Bonnwick, which was also consumed; and by the greatest dint of exertion the Hull, lying on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Harrall & Co., was saved, with but little damage to the after cabin. During the confusion on board the Monarch, an explosion of gunpowder took place on board the Empress, from the forward hatch, which materially deterred the efforts

of those persons who have in their hands petitions for the repeal of the "Negro Law," are requested to leave them immediately at the Observer and Reporter office.

to save a portion of her cargo. However, we are happy to state that no injury was sustained by the persons in the immediate vicinity. The hulls were towed down by the ferry boat to the flats opposite Slough House Point, and we learn an attempt will be made to save the engines. We have not learned how the fire originated.

In a Trance.—There has been for several days past, considerable excitement in the district of Southwark, on account of a young lady being, as it was said, in a trance from Friday night last until Monday morning. It appears that she resided at the corner of Reckless and Church streets, and that for the last week, up to Friday night, she had attended religious meeting, anxiously seeking for the comforts of religion, which it seemed she had previously enjoyed, but for some time immediately before had realized. On Friday evening she professed to have found comfort, and afterwards fell into a state of insensibility, and remained in that situation until Monday morning, during which time she gave no signs of life or animation, except an occasional exclamation, which had the appearance of her being in conversation with some super-human objects. On Sunday, her home was visited by several hundred persons, and much speculation was elicited relative to the affair.—*Philad. Sen.*

From the Boston Morning Post of Nov. 5.

The Democracy of Boston did their duty nobly yesterday, and cast the largest vote they ever polled in this city—4409—being a gain of 700 since last year, and this, too, under the most discouraging circumstances. These 4409 men are true metal, every one of them, and can be depended upon in any emergency. Our opponents used unparalleled exertions—all that money and individual effort could do toward swelling their vote was accomplished, and we do not believe they could poll fifty more votes than they have, to save their gizzards. The Democrats have now an excellent party in Massachusetts; the largest they ever had; one that cast at least 55,000 votes for Marcus Morton yesterday. With such a body of good and tried Democrats, we shall enter upon the next contest with cheerfulness, and in full confidence of success.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

A PLEDGE OF BETTER TIMES.

This is a part of the swaggering announcement in the Evening Journal, that the feds had carried the State. We take them at their word—and, democratic reader, although they have beaten us, we will come in for a full share of their "better times." We will all go along lovingly together enjoying them. We expect great things under them. The old common fashion of getting through the world by persecuting industry and commendable economy, will be out of date. We begin on a new era with the election of "Tip and Ty."—Now the man who sits down at home and smokes his cigar for the whole day will make ten dollars by the operation. The farmer who has wheat to sell will get two dollars a bushel for it, while to the consumer flour will be a drug at four dollars a barrel. The employer can hire his men at fifty cents a day, while they will get two dollars for every ten hours. We expect to have fifty thousand subscribers, to every one of whom the Telegraph will come gratis, and who will be happy for a week in enjoying its contents, while we shall get five dollars per annum for every one of them—cash in advance!

The ladies, too—kind, dear souls—especially those who have been foremost in getting up Tippecanoe pic nicks and working Harrison banners—to them, washing day will come but once a year, and then all wreathed in smiles; if they cast their eyes upon labor saving-soap their clothes will be clean, and their ironing done for a twelve-month to come! Their children, which have squalled and cried for years past, will do no more, but will now—following the example of grown up children for some months past—make Tippecanoe melody from morn to night!

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of those persons who have in their hands petitions for the repeal of the "Negro Law," are requested to leave them immediately at the Observer and Reporter office.

## NEW BOOKS.

THE MAN AT ARMS,

ANNALS OF QUODLIBET,

HAROLD PINCKNEY,

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR,

THE FLAG SHIP,

HARRY LORREQUER,

THIERS' FRENCH REVOLUTION,

ANNALES FOR 1841,

NOS. 10, 11, 12, MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK,

WITH MANY OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GATEWOOD & MEGOWAN,

BOOKSELLERS, JORDAN'S ROW.

NOVEMBER 26, 1840 3m

## \$10,000 FOR \$4 00!!

LITERATURE LOTTERY,

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

For the benefit of Shelby College.

CLASS NO. 42. EXTRA.

To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, Ky. on Saturday, December 5th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of Prizes guaranteed by security to the State.

JEWETT, SMITH & CO. MANAGERS.

78 Number Combination—13 drawn Ballots.

## S C H E M E :

|            |          |              |     |
|------------|----------|--------------|-----|
| 1 Prize of | \$10,000 | 60 Prizes of | 100 |
| 1 "        | 4,000    | 140 "        | 60  |
| 1 "        | 3,000    | 65 "         | 40  |
| 1 "        | 2,000    | 65 "         | 30  |
| 1 "        | 1,500    | 65 "         | 20  |
| 1 "        | 1,342    | 130 "        | 10  |
| 25         | 400      | 4,745 "      | 8   |
| 20         | 300      | 27,040 "     | 4   |
| 30         | 200      | 200          | 4   |

32,396 Prizes—amounting to \$213,012.

A Package of 26 Whole Tickets for \$104 00,

TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock,

a package of 26 Quarters for \$26 00 will draw at least \$32 00. Single Tickets, \$4 00—Halves, \$2 00—Quarters, \$1 00. Prizes subject to 15 per cent discount.

For Packages single Tickets, apply at Manager's office, No. 14, Main-street, Lexington.

A. ALDEN, Agent.

November 26, '40. 2t

## \$10,000 FOR \$4 00!!

LITERATURE LOTTERY,

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

For the benefit of Shelby College.

CLASS NO. 40. EXTRa.

To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, on Tuesday, November 1st, 1840,

**THE OLD WESTERN  
FURNITURE  
ESTABLISHMENT,**

No. 15, Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-Road office.

**T**HE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement which they have extended to him since he purchased the establishment from H. E. Dimick, in April last, and would most respectfully solicit a continuation of their support, also the calls and patronage of the public at large. At the same time he would say, that as Mr. Dimick had acquired the name of making good Furniture, he has not spared any pains in still retaining the same reputation for his ware-room; and that he will still continue to use every possible means in his power to please in every respect whatever.

Although he cannot brag of the largest establishment in Lexington, yet his assortment of Furniture is very respectable, and is not of an inferior quality to that of his neighbors in town.

**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,  
Chairs, Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, &c.  
MADE TO ORDER,**

If not on hand, with the least possible delay.

Every description of CHAIRS on hand and for sale very low; and in fact every thing in the Furniture line will be sold at much lower prices than was ever bought at before in Lexington. All work sold by him is warranted to be made of the best materials and of the best workmanship; he therefore hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

All Funeral calls attended to in the city or country with proper attention, and the charges shall be very low.

All Furniture delivered in the city, and within a few miles, free of charge to the purchaser.

TWO BOYS wanted immediately to learn the Cabinet Making business, from 14 to 18 years of age—Boys from the country would be preferred.

JAMES ANDREWS.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1840. 1y

**SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

**T**HE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP and LADY would inform their friends and the public, that with the view of promoting the cause of

**CHRISTIAN EDUCATION,**

They have taken the large and commodious house, formerly the residence of Judge Turner, on Poplar Row. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will be from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in March, the second session from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in August. During the other two months (August and September) there will be a vacation.

TERMS.

For board, and tuition English branches, per session of five months, \$100 00 Day scholars, per session of five months, 16 00 Board and tuition payable in advance.

There will be an extra charge for Languages, Music and Drawing.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1840. 3t

**CAPS, MUFFS, FUR COLLARS,  
&c. &c.**

**T**HES subscribers have this day received in store, and now opening, a large and splendid assortment of CAPS, &c. &c. viz:

Gentlemen's superfine OTTER CAP

" " Seal "

" " Nutria "

" and Boys" Muskrat "

" " Selette "

" " Plush "

" " Cloth "

" " Fur Collars,

Ladies' Boas, a superior and complete article for cold weather.

Ladies' superfine MUFFS, a superior article.

The above articles were selected expressly for this market, and are now offered for sale at a small advance.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1840. 3m

**Take Notice.**

**T**HIS is to warn all persons from trading or taking an assignment on a Note given by me to Waller Holloway, of Clarke county, for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. Said note was obtained from me by fraud, as he never came with any part of the contract, and I am determined not to pay it without being compelled by law. As witness my hand, this 2d day of November, 1840.

ANTHONY GARTNER.

Nov. 5, 1840. 3t

**BOARDING HOUSE.**

**T**HIS subscriber is prepared to accommodate some 8 or 10 young gentlemen with boarding and lodging at his residence near the late residence of Mrs. Martha W. Keen, on Mulberry street; the situation is airy, pleasant and retired from noise and bustle, and yet sufficiently near the centre for the convenience of those attending to business in any part of the city; application to be made at my shop a few doors below Brennan's, Main st Lexington.

THOS. GIBBONS.

Oct 15-5t

Observer and Intelligencer insert to the amount of \$2.

**KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.**

**COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from W. M. F. Tod, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. Tod having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in apprising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary Blocks, &c.**

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Having an overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bows and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

**WANTED.—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.**

T. & McL.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors, the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

W. M. F. TOD.

Mr. W. M. H. HENRY is authorised to settle up my business, and I earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.

WM. F. TOD.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

**REMOVAL.**

**NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK  
OF FURNITURE.**

**I**HAVE removed my large and splendid stock of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, VENETIAN BLINDS, &c. &c. To my NEW WAREHOUSE, opposite the back end of the Northern Bank, and next house to Combs office. My stock on hand, is

**The Largest and Best ever offered for sale in this market,**

And not surpassed by any in the west. My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, whether they wish to purchase or not, and being comfortably situated in my new quarters, I re-embark in the business with renewed zeal and a determination to present such articles in my line, to the public as will be sure to please, and at prices to suit the time.

JAMES MARCH.

N. B. I am prepared with HEARSE and Black Horses to attend Funeral calls at any hour or place.

J. M.

October 22, 1840. tf

**LAW NOTICE.**

**R**OBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILUS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840—tf

**Cash for Lard.**

**T**HE subscribers will purchase a large quantity of LARD, for which they will pay the highest market price. They will furnish barrels and kegs gratis to hold it. They have 500 EMPTY KEGS for sale at 25 cents each.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Nov. 5, 1840. 1m

**Cash for Lard.**

**T**HE subscribers will purchase a large quantity of NEW LARD, which they wish to put up in Barrels. The Barrels can be had upon application to us.

DEWEES & GRANT.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1840. tf

**UNCURRENT BANK NOTES**

**WANTED.**

**T**HE undersigned will purchase uncurrent Bank Notes, on all the solvent banks of the different States, at the lowest rates of exchange.

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Oct. 1, 1840. 5t

**DR. A. M. MCKINNEY**

**R**EPECTFULLY tender his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c. He will be found at his residence, No. 8, Jordan's Row, ready at all times to give prompt attention to professional calls.

July 30, 1840—3m

**THE BALL ROLLING—STILL THEY COME.**

Lexington, October 15. tf

**Bagging Heckles, Sleys, &c. &c.**

**T**HE subscriber has just received and intends keeping on hand a constant supply of Padridge's celebrated Hemp Heckles, also Bagging Sleys, Shuttles, Pickers, Males or Eyes, and Handle Twine.

JOSEPH PUTNAM,

Nov. 12, 1840. 3m

**Back to the Old Stand!**

LEXINGTON STEAM WOOL CARDING FACTORY.

West corner of Main & Mulberry-streets, Lexington, Ky., opposite Brennan's Hotel.

**T**HE subscriber respectfully announces to his old friends and customers & the public, that he has got back to his old stand, and is better arranged for business than he ever was before, having a spacious and well arranged house for business, where he continues the manufacture of SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE, BUGGY and BAROUCH HARNESS, and WAGON GEAR, a good assortment generally kept on hand or made to order, together with all other articles in his line of business, where he will be pleased that those wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, will call and examine, both as to quality and prices, for themselves, (having a pretty fair assortment now on hand at fair prices.)

Grateful for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored for the last fourteen years, by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, and the surrounding country, he tenders them the same fidelity and accommodation on his part as heretofore manifested by him, and hopes still to merit and receive a share of their confidence and patronage. Call and see my establishment even if you do not wish to buy.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Lexington, Oct. 5, 1840. 1y

**NO. B. FOR RENT,** in a few days, two new and commodious Brick Business Houses—one on each street, adjoining my corner establishment.

DUDLEY HOUSE,

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Corner of Broadway and Short- Streets,

LEXINGTON KY.

**T**HE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short- Streets, formerly kept by John KEISER, and recently by B. W. TODD— to which they have made such additions and improvements, as renders it equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction.

The situation of this House commands itself to those visiting the city. They will not now make further promises as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgment shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.

JACOB ASHTON,

WILLIAM ASHTON.

July 30, 1840—1y

**ON SALE,** three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureaus and dressing tables, with and without marble tops.

april 16-tf

**MAHOGANY WARDROBES.**

**F**OR SALE, three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureaus and dressing tables, with and without marble tops.

april 16-tf

**THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS**

K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors,

WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house.

Lexington, June 18, 1840. 3m

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors, the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

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